

OLYMPIC AIRWAYS

VIA ATHENS

TO ROME, PARIS, LONDON

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 11, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 150 PRUTA

VOL. XXXIV, No. 5286

All classes of Insurance

BOHAN

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HAIFA - TEL-AVIV - JERUSALEM - BETH-SHEAN - RISHON-LE-ZION - BEER-SHEVA

MARGINAL COLUMN
By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

EVEN those of us who were children at the time remember the Armistice Day which ended the slaughter of the first world war exactly forty years ago today. In Australia, where I lived at the time, it made a special impact. The 1914-18 struggle was the first major war in which that young commonwealth was involved and tragically it was the most intensive orgy of slaughter in which the nations of the world had ever engaged. Perhaps the Thirty Years War, which ravaged Europe three centuries before, took a greater proportional toll of the world's smaller population and wrought greater havoc, but its effects were spread over more than a generation and it climaxed several centuries of medievalism and not three generations of expanding liberalism and progress.

WHAT did a small child remember of the struggle? One still recalls after forty-two years a little girl with a large bow in her hair singing a song "When my Dad Comes Home Again," at a parents' concert and wondering why the mother was weeping so bitterly. One recalls a messenger coming into a classroom and handing a woman teacher a note, at which she fainted on the spot. Later the rumour went around the school that her "boy" had died at Gallipoli. One recalled being with a young boy, a crowd at the main railway station when a hospital train arrived; and one still remembers how childish, pale and nervous the children were, taken from the train, driven into a long line of cars and loaded through the streets, while their mothers wept and women silently wept.

As one grew a little older the horror of what the first Great War had meant made a deep traumatic impression on the adolescent mind; for adolescents are subject to tremors of emotion. One recalls being unable to finish any really interesting novel when it became apparent that the heroes of the story were the victims of military age between 1914-18. The empathy was destroyed by the thought that they were going to die in the coming conflict. As one became more aware of politics and economics, with all the omniscience of late teens, one also became aware of the gradual frustration and betrayal of the anodyne promises of a better world which had accompanied the course of the blood conflict.

THE years immediately following the 1914-18 war were also for me a journey from Europe, the time when we suddenly became conscious of European Jewry. Declaration had stimulated the foundation of a young Zionist movement which was fostered by Hebrew teachers and other emigrants from the Land of Israel. It was a peculiar program that I was asked to prepare for us. We sang the Hebrew songs of the end of the Second Aliyah: "Hushu ahim hushu" etc. and I recall that I was asked to prepare a series of ten talks on the Ten Commandments. One of my mentors called me to one side and whispered hurriedly in my ear that I should start with "Honour thy father and thy mother," because his children might listen if the advice came from one of their contemporaries. The experiment was not a success; the lecture was abandoned after a series of caustic interruptions and a couple of free fights. To have obtained a black eye in the cause of Zionism at the age of 12 in the Southern Hemisphere must surely be a record of some kind.

WHAT came of it? A deeper impression on us children were the visits of emissaries who came with tales of what was happening to the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe at the hands of the armies of Denikin, Wrangel and other White Russian butchers. Gradually the consciousness dawned upon us that we were different, that the Jews of the world were one body and that the pain inflicted on one section was felt throughout the nerves of the whole structure. From that point on the humanistic education really began. For one soon realized that if the Jewish people were one they were only a part of a larger humanity which was completely indivisible. The sins of the fathers in one country and of one race were visited on fathers and children of other races and other times.

FOR forty years since the thunder of destruction ceased on the fields of Armageddon, man has struggled against acceptance of the conviction of his mutual responsibility; until today he faces a clear choice of accepting the oneness of humanity or destroying it altogether. We are forty years on from 1918 but one wonders if we are really forty years wiser.

TEL AVIV, November 11, 1958.

All Algeria Districts
Submit Election Lists

PARIS (Reuters). — Lists of Moslem and European candidates for Algeria's 18 parliamentary constituencies were successfully lined up by the deadline, Monday night, in spite of earlier pessimism.

Voting is on November 30. The 53 lists comprise 120 Moslems, including four women, and 68 Europeans. Of the 67 seats, 46 must be held by Moslems. The length of the lists varies between three and five candidates. The list getting the most votes is elected to all the seats of the constituency.

Refusal by the insurrectionist leaders in Cairo to accept General de Gaulle's peace offer last month, and still more the financial support given them by the Egyptian Government, created some apprehension in the Moslem camp. Efforts to get the nationalist viewpoint expressed during the election campaign and to test how much popular support this view really had did not get very far.

In 16 out of 18 constituencies opposing lists will compete although mostly on personalities.

Nobel Peace Prize
To Dominican Monk

OSLO (Reuters). — The Nobel Peace Prize for 1958 has been awarded to the Belgian Dominican monk, Georges Pere, aged 48, it was announced here on Monday.

Father Pere, who graduated in classics, entered the Monastery de la Sarte at Huy in 1928, and from 1932 to 1936 he was in Rome to become a Doctor of Theology.

He taught moral philosophy and sociology for 10 years, and in 1938 founded two charity institutions which laid the basis for his refugee work. In September, 1939, he founded what is claimed to be the first home for refugees in the world at Huy.

His first wife was killed in the creation of the "European villages" which have brought him world-wide support. His first wife was killed in the year at Aachen, Germany.

Father Pere will receive the \$42,000 award from King Olav at an Oslo ceremony on December 10. Norwegian sources believed Father Pere would use the money to establish another refugee village in Norway.

He was another intent on naming it after Anne Frank, the Dutch-Jewish girl whose diary during the Nazi occupation became a global best-seller after she herself was martyred.

Father Pere is already a hero in his Belgium homeland. He was Chaplain of the anti-Nazi underground during World War Two—and helped establish an intelligence network to aid the Allies.

(Reuters, UPI)

Terror Continues
Lower Grade Cigarettes
Now Cost More

Terrorist acts continued, means and persons were killed and seven injured when a passenger train on the Blide-Delfia line, south of Paris, was blown up by a mine.

Rabah Bitat, a Minister of State in the Algerian Provisional Government, serving a life sentence in Paris, was on Monday granted special privileges, his lawyer said.

Bitat went on hunger strike over a month ago. He wanted certain privileges including permission to receive daily newspapers and to see his lawyer whenever he wished. He ended his fast early this month.

In another Paris prison, Ahmed Ben Bella, Deputy Premier in the Algerian Provisional Government, and four other Algerians continued the hunger strike they started on October 29 in sympathy with Rabah Bitat.

Extradition Treaty
With France

PARIS. — A Franco-Israel extradition treaty will be signed here on Wednesday by M. Louis Loe, the Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Ya'acov Tsaur, the Israel Ambassador.

Mr. Tsaur, accompanied by Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education, will on Wednesday call on M. Seydoux, the Quai d'Orsay's director of cultural relations, to discuss the Franco-Israel cultural agreement which has now reached the drafting stage.

Mapam May Resume Talks On
Joint Lists for Knesset Election

TEL AVIV. — Mapam is to meet next week to decide on the party's policy regarding resumption of the talks between the Labor and Mapam parties—Mapam, Mapam and Ahud Ha'avoda—on the formation of a united list in the forthcoming elections.

The view was expressed in high Mapam circles on Monday that Ahud Ha'avoda's apology for an article offensive to Mapam appearing last Friday in their official organ "Lamerhav" did not automatically open the door for a resumption of the talks. On the other hand, Mapam had no intention, it was stated, of allowing the present tension with Ahud Ha'avoda to be a source of "destructive friction" in the day to day work of the labour parties in Local Councils and Labour Councils.

There could be no further reaction from Mapam in the case of Mr. Aharon Cohen. The Jerusalem Post was told, until the Attorney General has indicated what action he intends to take in connection with the charges against him. It is learned that immediately after his arrest Cohen was taken at his own request to Mishmar Ha'emek to consult with Mr. Ya'acov Hazan, M.K. The Mapam Party was permitted to talk to Mr. Hazan alone for three quarters of an hour.

Earlier the same day he had been questioned at length by two Security Service officers concerning the undercover contacts with a foreign agent of which he is suspected. Owing to alleged contradictions in his statements and the fact that he was of the opinion that he had not provided the "reasonable explanation" required by the security law in such cases, it was decided that he should be arrested and formally charged.

It may be recalled that the law applicable in this case, which was passed by the Knesset in summer 1957, provides that:

"Any person who maintains contact with a foreign agent without having a reasonable explanation for his so doing shall be deemed to have delivered secret information without being authorized to do so" (para. 4 of Punishment Amendments Ordinance—State Security—1957).

Persia to Sign
Defensive Pact
With U.S. Soon

TEHRAN. — The Persian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ali Hekmat, told the Senate in Tehran on Monday that Persia would shortly sign a defensive agreement with the U.S.

Mr. Hekmat said he had protested strongly to Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Pegov against a recent Russian note accusing Persia of contravening the 1927 agreement with the Soviet Union by signing an alignment against Russia.

Both the U.S. and Persia last week denied they had signed any pact at that time. But later Persia admitted that a past was, in fact, being studied.

Mr. Hekmat told the Senate that such an agreement, which would leave Persia with no economic provisions, would not imply any aggressive aim against the Soviet Union. He said Persia had been the victim of repeated acts of aggression from Russia during the past century.

Soviet Ambassador Pegov left Tehran for Moscow on Monday with his entire family. Political circles said he might not return.

In Washington, the State Department reaffirmed that the U.S. was discussing a new defence agreement with Persia.

In Moscow, meanwhile, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on Monday said Persia was not to enter into any defence agreement with the U.S. He told a meeting held in Moscow of visiting Polish Communist Party officials, Wladyslaw Gomulka: "We would like to believe that the Shah and the Persian Government will not be drawn into any military bloc with the West."

Zahal to Strengthen
Air Force, Armour

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Defence Forces will in the immediate future lay most stress on strengthening their Air Force and Armour, Chief of the General Staff, Branch of G.H.Q. said here on Monday.

He was speaking at a luncheon at Beit Sokolov given by military correspondents in honour of the three Defence Force officers raised to the rank of Major-General. The officers are Aluf Zorea, Aluf Yohashafat Harkabi, Chief of Intelligence, and Aluf Haim Bar-Lev, Commander of the Armoured Corps.

Aluf Zorea said it was aimed to give the Defence Force greater fighting potential with the same manpower and quantity of armament.

Aluf Bar-Lev said that the climate and easy terrain in this part of the world made armoured warfare a possibility all the year round, and this meant that the Defence Ministry would concentrate on strengthening the Armoured Corps.

Aluf Harkabi described the intelligence branch as "the country's first line of defence," and compared it to a seismograph in its sensitivity to changes occurring in neighbouring countries.

The Army's new central training camp in the Negev is at present at the planning stage.

Soviets Seek End
To Berlin Control

MOSCOW. — Prime Minister Khrushchev said on Monday that it would be "unreasonable" for the Soviet Union to continue to bear over its part of the control of Berlin to the East German Government and called on the Western powers to follow suit.

Mr. Khrushchev was speaking at a meeting in Moscow's Palace of Sports to mark the current visit of a Polish delegation led by its Communist Party chief, Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka.

He said all that was left of the situation created under the 1945 Potsdam Agreement was the four-power control of Berlin which allowed the U.S., Britain and France to meddle in the internal affairs of the East German capital.

The Soviet leader accused the West of maintaining a permanent cause of world tension.

West German and Allied spokesmen in Berlin described Mr. Khrushchev's speech as "a matter of high political importance to be considered only in the context of the U.S., Britain and France."

They said the main remaining four-power controls in Berlin agreed that Berlin should remain a free city. Neither the east nor the west of the city was under the direct supervision of the East or West German governments.

(Reuters, UPI)

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Suit Their Means

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

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He was replying to questions on the Technion controversy by Mr. E. Ardit (Herut), Mr. Y. Riffin (Mapam) and Dr. M. Sneh (Communist).

Mr. Aranne said that in the course of dealing with the financial position of the institutions of higher learning, and particularly with the question of tuition fees, the Ministry had drafted the following three-point proposal, which has been approved by the Cabinet:

(1) The Ministry is to appoint immediately a public committee to formulate, for institutions of higher learning, the question of graduated tuition fees on a social basis or some other system of tuition fees;

(2) The committee is to complete its work by December 15. The institutions of higher learning are to fit the students into the new tuition fee categories by February 1, 1959;

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Mr. Aranne also stated that the increase in fees from IL-240 to IL400 a year had been decided by the Technion without the prior knowledge of the Ministry. The increase had not been in accordance with the agreement between the institutions of higher learning and the students that the cost-of-living index. However, he added, the Technion is in a most difficult financial position.

The Minister also noted that the Government alone contributes about IL1,100 a year towards the tuition of each student in the Technion and the Hebrew University.

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Now Cost More

Excise duty on lower priced cigarettes was raised on Monday, the Ministry of Finance announced.

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Still Staying Out

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The Students Committee, which met on Monday night, welcomed the Minister's proposals and accepted them in general. It undertook to abide by the Public Commission's decision on school fees. However, it "saw no reason" for signing promissory notes for the whole of the IL400 fee, as suggested by Mr. Aranne. Instead, it proposed payment of IL200 immediately, and the balance within a week of publication of the commission's decision.

The Committee is meeting again on Tuesday (today). ("Free Press," 2, 2, Col. 2)

Trade Accords With
Bulgaria, Rumania

SEATTLE, Washington (UPI). — President Eisenhower on Monday proposed that the larger free nations join in a financial pool to help the lesser developed countries outside the Soviet bloc, including what he called "unprecedented economic progress during the 1960's."

He outlined a five-point plan for the U.S. in its efforts to assist in the growth of South and Southeast Asia and suggested that the other better developed nations of the world would be investing wisely by joining America in an "international development association" which would be a "way of effectively mobilizing financial resources contributed by the free world as a whole."

The President's proposals were contained in a speech delivered to the opening ministerial meeting of the 18-nation Colombo Plan, a cooperative council formed in 1950 in the capital of Ceylon to promote South and Southeast Asian development.

His basic programme for economic growth, and which he pledged the U.S. to pursue, included what he called "five major requirements for economic growth." These were requirements "for expanded international trade, for technical skills, for private investment, for normal bankable loans" and "for financing to cover other sound projects which will afford the borrower flexibility regarding terms of repayment."

Mr. Eisenhower placed most emphasis on the fifth requirement, for greater borrower flexibility, and cited the record of the Development Loan Fund set up by Congress last year, pointing out that more than half of the loans made by the relatively new fund had gone to Colombo countries.

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The ex-diplomat was accused of conspiring to bring about a coup d'etat in Iraq with "imperialist" backing. Other charges against him alleged that he insulted Abdul Nasser, rigged elections and squandered public funds in preparation for a revolution in Iraq.

Jamali, 56, who was also once Iraqi delegate to the U.N., denied plotting a coup and said he had no knowledge of arms or cash deliveries in preparation for a revolution in Iraq.

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Baghdad Court Rules Death
For Jamali, 2 Army Officers

A Baghdad Military tribunal trying supporters of the Nuri Said regime on Monday sentenced to death former Premier and Foreign Minister Fadhil Jamali, ex-Chief of Staff Rafik Aref, and Colonel Ghazi Daghas, a senior staff officer.

Jamali was also ordered to pay the state treasury 100,000 dinars out of his own estate, while the other two accused were each fined 18,000 dinars.

The ex-diplomat was accused of conspiring to bring about a coup d'etat in Iraq with "imperialist" backing. Other charges against him alleged that he insulted Abdul Nasser, rigged elections and squandered public funds in preparation for a revolution in Iraq.

Jamali, 56, who was also once Iraqi delegate to the U.N., denied plotting a coup and said he had no knowledge of arms or cash deliveries in preparation for a revolution in Iraq.

His trial was adjourned on September 25 after he had pleaded for mercy.

Aref was Chief of Staff of the short-lived Arab Union between Jordan and Iraq. ("Reuters, Damascus Radio")

Zahal to Strengthen
Air Force, Armour

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Defence Forces will in the immediate future lay most stress on strengthening their Air Force and Armour, Chief of the General Staff, Branch of G.H.Q. said here on Monday.

He was speaking at a luncheon at Beit Sokolov given by military correspondents in honour of the three Defence Force officers raised to the rank of Major-General. The officers are Aluf Zorea, Aluf Yohashafat Harkabi, Chief of Intelligence, and Aluf Haim Bar-Lev, Commander of the Armoured Corps.

Aluf Zorea said it was aimed to give the Defence Force greater fighting potential with the same manpower and quantity of armament.

Aluf Bar-Lev said that the climate and easy terrain in this part of the world made armoured warfare a possibility all the year round, and this meant that the Defence Ministry would concentrate on strengthening the Armoured Corps.

Aluf Harkabi described the intelligence branch as "the country's first line of defence," and compared it to a seismograph in its sensitivity to changes occurring in neighbouring countries.

The Army's new central training camp in the Negev is at present at the planning stage.

Soviets Seek End
To Berlin Control

MOSCOW. — Prime Minister Khrushchev said on Monday that it would be "unreasonable" for the Soviet Union to continue to bear over its part of the control of Berlin to the East German Government and called on the Western powers to follow suit.

Mr. Khrushchev was speaking at a meeting in Moscow's Palace of Sports to mark the current visit of a Polish delegation led by its Communist Party chief, Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka.

He said all that was left of the situation created under the 1945 Potsdam Agreement was the four-power control of Berlin which allowed the U.S., Britain and France to meddle in the internal affairs of the East German capital.

The Soviet leader accused the West of maintaining a permanent cause of world tension.

West German and Allied spokesmen in Berlin described Mr. Khrushchev's speech as "a matter of high political importance to be considered only in the context of the U.S., Britain and France."

They said the main remaining four-power controls in Berlin agreed that Berlin should remain a free city. Neither the east nor the west of the city was under the direct supervision of the East or West German governments.

(Reuters, UPI)

Students' Fees To
Suit Their Means

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

A proposal by the Ministry of Education that tuition fees in the Technion and other institutions of higher learning be based on the student's economic status was approved by the Knesset on Monday.

The Minister, Mr. Zalman Aranne, revealed in the Knesset on Monday.

He was replying to questions on the Technion controversy by Mr. E. Ardit (Herut), Mr. Y. Riffin (Mapam) and Dr. M. Sneh (Communist).

Mr. Aranne said that in the course of dealing with the financial position of the institutions of higher learning, and particularly with the question of tuition fees, the Ministry had drafted the following three-point proposal, which has been approved by the Cabinet:

(1) The Ministry is to appoint immediately a public committee to formulate, for institutions of higher learning, the question of graduated tuition fees on a social basis or some other system of tuition fees;

(2) The committee is to complete its work by December 15. The institutions of higher learning are to fit the students into the new tuition fee categories by February 1, 1959;

(3) The Technion students are now to sign notes for the sums demanded by the administration. The final account of each student is to be calculated after he is placed in one of the fee brackets, in accordance with the system to be determined by the public committee.

Mr. Aranne also stated that the increase in fees from IL-240 to IL400 a year had been decided by the Technion without the prior knowledge of the Ministry. The increase had not been in accordance with the agreement between the institutions of higher learning and the students that the cost-of-living index. However, he added, the Technion is in a most difficult financial position.

The Minister also noted that the Government alone contributes about IL1,100 a year towards the tuition of each student in the Technion and the Hebrew University.

Lower Grade Cigarettes
Now Cost More

Excise duty on lower priced cigarettes was raised on Monday, the Ministry of Finance announced.

Cigarettes until now costing 220 pruta will now be 280 pruta; 200 pr. brands will be 280 pr. and 180 pr. cigarettes increased to 260 pr.

The duty on these brands was reduced in August in an attempt to lower the Cost-of-Living Index in the calculation of which lower-priced cigarettes were included. At the same time, duty on the more expensive brands was raised.

If any smokers changed over to lower-priced brands causing a drop in government revenue from cigarettes.

Technion Students
Still Staying Out

HAIFA. — The students' strike at the Technion failed to reach a settlement on Monday night when the students rejected one of the Education Minister's proposals.

The Students Committee, which met on Monday night, welcomed the Minister's proposals and accepted them in general. It undertook to abide by the Public Commission's decision on school fees. However, it "saw no reason" for signing promissory notes for the whole of the IL400 fee, as suggested by Mr. Aranne. Instead, it proposed payment of IL200 immediately, and the balance within a week of publication of the commission's decision.

The Committee is meeting again on Tuesday (today). ("Free Press," 2, 2, Col. 2)

Trade Accords With
Bulgaria, Rumania

SEATTLE, Washington (UPI). — President Eisenhower on Monday proposed that the larger free nations join in a financial pool to help the lesser developed countries outside the Soviet bloc, including what he called "un

Social & Personal

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann entertained at luncheon at her home in Rehovot on Saturday the Israel Ambassador to Switzerland and Mrs. Joseph Linton; the Swiss Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Emil Bissanz; Mr. Samuel Tolkowsky, former Israel Minister to Switzerland and Mrs. Tolkowsky; Dr. Joseph Blumenfeld, of Paris; Dr. Joseph Cohn, of Zurich; and Mr. Boris Gurjel, Curator of the Weizmann Archives; and Minister and Mme. Carl J. Burckhardt, of Vaduz.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Monday received Senator Gil Puyat, of the Philippines, and Mrs. Puyat.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, on Monday received Mr. Charles Frost, General Chairman of the Great New York United Jewish Appeal.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, on Monday received Prof. M. Joslin, of the U.S.

Mr. Sapir also received Mr. M. Taubman, of the U.S.A. National Campaign Committee.

The World Wizo Executive has decided to inscribe Mrs. Sofia de Mishkin, Finance Chairman of WIZO, in the Jewish National Fund in recognition of her personal efforts which made possible the construction and equipment of a Wizo Creche at Tel Giborim, Holon.

The appointment of Messrs. Paul Levinson and Levi Swarcas as vice-directors of Zim Ltd., has been approved by the Board of Directors.

An exhibition of paintings by Isaac Amitai will be opened at the Haifa House at 8 p.m. on Tuesday (this evening).

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The bereaved families of Defence Forces soldiers who fell in the Sinai campaign two years ago participated in memorial services on Monday at the graves of their sons in the military cemeteries at Kiryat Shaul in Tel Aviv and on Mt. Herzl in Jerusalem.

AMERICANS TO PLANT FOREST IN ISRAEL

NEW YORK (INA) — The Governors of all 48 States in the U.S. are to be asked to head up a national committee for the "Independence Forest" in Israel, according to plans adopted Sunday afternoon at the final session of the National Assembly of the Jewish National Fund.

The two million-tree "Independence Forest" is to be planted in commemoration of the Jewish National Fund's 50th anniversary of the State of Israel.

Cinemas

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ARNON: Steel Beyond Eden. The shepherdess ORION: The Flash to Weak. ORION: The Flash to Weak. ORION: The Flash to Weak.

TEL AVIV
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ALLENBY: The Whole Truth. ALLENBY: The Whole Truth. ALLENBY: The Whole Truth.

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'Tenth' Show Reports Profit And Useful Lessons for Future

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A post-mortem report on the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition is now being drawn up by its management; it will include recommendations for future shows, it is learned.

The Exhibition came through with a profit of some \$125,000 according to its balance sheet to be submitted on Thursday to the Board of Directors by Mr. Yitzhak Roli, Managing Director.

The report will stress the desirability of having exhibitions run by trained executives with experience in the work, and not through committees, as had the National Section — with some 80 persons in advisory capacities. It will also point to the need for a permanent exhibition company.

The National Section, which had borne the brunt of visitor criticism, lacked focal points and was diffuse in details. This was due to the fact that 10 committees and "pressure groups" maintained an interest in it.

Another point to be made is that an unfinished building does not lend the right atmosphere. Similarly, the promenade area had boomeranged and served as a damper.

The report will record, on the other hand, that the exhibition had achieved its educational purposes, and that its positive balance sheet, compared with most exhibitions in the world, is no mean feat. Added to this is the millions of pounds believed to have been brought in to the Capital.

According to the final figures, turnover takings amounted to \$1,352,000, instead of the \$1,682,000 as planned. The reason given is that organized visits by schools, by new immigrant tours sponsored by the Histadrut, and by Army groups, had not come up to expectations. However, attendance by individuals came up to the original estimate. Over 600,000 one of every four adults in the country and every second child visited the show. It states: Practically all other allocations of income and expenditure were realized as planned.

The balance sheet gives in-

come (here, in round figures) of \$1,155,000, and expenditure of \$1,230,000. Main items of income, apart from admission charges, were \$1,261,000 — participation by the Government and national institutions in the National Section; \$1,100,000 put in by the Tenth Anniversary Committee following its request to extend the duration of the exhibition, and \$1,011,000 in shares and non-returnable loans.

The largest items of expenditure were: preparing the site and planning — \$1,468,000; National Section displays — \$1,592,000; administration publicity, etc. prior to the opening — \$1,340,000; the same and maintenance while it was open — \$1,000,000. The renting of the exhibition grounds for the 12 weeks from Binyan Haoma cost \$142,250.

Supplementary to the balance sheet is \$1,638,000 spent on permanent improvements to Binyan Haoma, to be given by the government and national institutions in exchange for shares in the Binyan Haoma company.

What Americans Think Of Israel and Arabs

WASHINGTON (INA) — Americans to the extent of almost three to one sympathize with Israel as against the Arab states, a new survey indicates.

When a scientifically-selected cross-section of Americans of all faiths was asked whether they sympathized with the Israelis or the Arabs, the replies were: Israelis, 60.8 per cent; Arabs, 21.5 per cent; indefinite, 17.7 per cent.

The main reasons given for sympathizing with Israel were:

1. The Bible says that the Jews were to have a home land.

2. The Jews are more progressive than the Arabs.

3. The Arabs are largely sympathetic to Abdul Nasser, who is a threat to peace.

4. The sympathy with the Arabs was:

1. Israel was part of the Arab homeland from which they were driven.

2. The Israelis have not helped the Arabs who were driven from their homes.

3. The Israelis have shown they are a menace to the peace.

4. The Arabs are more in tune with the U.S. than the Israelis.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, Herbert Samuel, 374.

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The Weather
WEATHER SYNOPSIS: A barometric low is situated over the Mediterranean.
FORECAST: Partly cloudy with a drop in temperature. Possibility of local rain.
Tel. Aviv: 15-16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 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THE JERUSALEM POST

Published at The Palestine Post in 1952. Published daily except on Saturdays in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material appearing hereunder is permitted only by arrangement.

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Annual Subscription: IL22

Tuesday, November 11, 1952
20 Heshvan, 5710 26 Babi'san, 1970

KING Hussein's exciting flight yesterday over Syrian territory would suggest that the law of the jungle is upon us. According to the Damascus Airport authorities did not forbid the plane from proceeding when they were first notified by the pilot that it had entered Syrian air space; it was suddenly ordered to land at the airport when it was only a few kilometres away. When the pilot suggested instead that he would report to Amman he is reported to have been told that he could not be permitted to do so and must land. The subsequent chase by two Mig-type planes of the U.A.R. air force leaves little doubt of the purpose for which he was ordered to land.

There is now even less reason than before to believe that Hussein had planned to abdicate, and it may be assumed that the self-willed king had simply decided that the situation in Jordan allowed him to go abroad on a short private holiday. His decision was generally seen as a proof that, far from being about to crumble, his regime was having a spell of tranquility, however long or short it might prove to be.

It is this aspect of Hussein's planned trip that is worth dwelling upon, as it is a reflection on the Middle East situation as a whole. At the time the announcement of this trip was officially made in Amman, relations between Jordan and her mostly hostile neighbours were on their way to some sort of normalization. The United Arab Republic had just agreed to resume air and land communications with Jordan, and following the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries last July, Colonel Nasser being reported to be favourable to the resumption of these relations. Moreover, Jordan's radio and Press had for some time stopped criticizing the conduct of Cairo and were silent on the subject of the Iraqi revolt. A similar "truce" was observed by both Cairo and Baghdad.

There was more than one explanation for this development. It was pointed out, for instance, that the toning down of Cairo's campaign of incitement against Hussein followed Nasser's promise to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld that he would observe the provisions of the Joint Arab Resolution on the subject of the Iraqi revolt. A similar "truce" was observed by both Cairo and Baghdad.

The truth seems to be that there is a marked weakening of the grip which Cairo's gospel of "liberation" and Nasser's own version of Arab nationalism and on Arab outside Egypt for a period. An idea of this step decline can be had from a comparison of Nasser's standing in mid-July and his present position. Then, the Iraqi revolution, the undecided Lebanese conflict, and the unpopularity of King Hussein made things look as though the whole Arab world was about to fall under Colonel Nasser's direct control.

Things look very different today — a mere four months after. By presenting an alternative to Nasser which may well prove acceptable to the Jordanians — and possibly to the Syrians as well — the Iraqi revolt has weakened rather than strengthened Cairo's standing; the settlement of the Lebanese conflict has left Nasser with almost nothing to boast of; and King Hussein has emerged as something of a hero.

This is a picture which no one in Cairo can feel jubilant about, and yesterday's incident, whatever fuller explanation may still emerge, cannot give much comfort to Nasser.

What Was That War Like, Sir?

WORLD War I, the first great holocaust of our times, ended 40 years ago today. Robert Graves, one of the greatest living English poets and most widely known for his historical novels, volunteered for the Royal Welch Fusiliers upon leaving his public school, Charterhouse, and fought through World War I in the trenches, until invalided out as a captain. He wrote a classic account of his war experiences, "Good-Bye to All That," which was first published in 1929 and recently reprinted in a revised edition (Anchor Books, IL170). An additional portrait of Graves the soldier can be found in Siegfried Sassoon's fictional "Memoirs of George Sherston," where Graves appears as David Urquhart.

By Robert Graves

As a young subaltern in World War I (not yet known by that ominous name) I sometimes asked senior officers wearing antique medals, mostly South African, Peking, Burma and North-West Frontier, "What was that war like, sir?" They usually choked me off with the gruff answer: "Not a bad affair, young fellow-me-lad, when the supply of arrows didn't run out. I am now asked the same question, and I am tempted to give the same answer. But, though our primitive trench armory included coshes, knuckle-dusters, home-made bombs, a temporary jam tin, and bayonets secured to machine-guns with surgical tape, I must admit that we never, in fact, used bows and arrows.

One ingenious Welshman, an amateur archer, did once talk of sending home for his equipment. He argued that arrows fitted with warheads would carry farther than the stick-bombs we lobbed by hand into the enemy front-line and be more accurately aimed than the gas-granules. However, the Germans got him, before he could try. The two lines were absurdly close together at certain points, not the length of a cricket pitch separated them in one frontage, near Givenchy, which my company held on several occasions in 1915. We snaked up about ten casualties a day there. Why neither side pulled out and retired to a decent distance was a puzzle. But it should be explained that though the battle-front had been stabilized late in 1914, all the way from Ostend to Switzerland we were taught, as the Germans also were, to regard this line as temporary; soon there would be a new advance, and the cavalry arm would come into its own once more.

Unbroken Clinch

Our Givenchy spring would serve as a useful springboard for the coming offensive — if it wasn't first flattened by German shells, of course or blown up by a mine. No, the clinch never got broken, not even with the use of massed artillery, poison gas, and tank warfare. Always, the front line was still making us pay for every square yard of it.

The British Army of World War I was incomparably better trained, better fed, better led than ours. As junior officers in World War I, its generals had doubtless resolved never to become brash about the sort they suffered under. Some of these, as Basil Blackwood wrote in his memoirs, had retired from public service since before the Indian Mutiny. And, were capable of mounting a full-scale attack, intended to raise the flagging November morale, across a stretch of no-man's-land marked on the map: "Marsh sometimes dry in the summer, but I knew ordered gas to be discharged from our trenches at all costs," though the wind was blowing in our faces. Most of them seemed capable of limitless folly. None ever tried a short spell of trench life himself, to discover in what conditions his troops lived, but how they all swore if our capades weren't bright enough polished to attract enemy fire.

World War I was monolithic, compared to World War II. Our War Cabinet, encouraged by the Gallipoli failure, had put all their eggs into one basket: the Western Front. Commanders of "side-shows" — in Mesopotamia, Greece, Palestine, German East Africa, and elsewhere — were starved of troops and guns. From the winter of 1914 to the winter of 1918, the French and Flemish trenches were our homes, our prisons, our graveyards. And what were they like? Like air-raid shelters hastily dug in a muddy field fenced by a tangle of rusty barbed wire, surrounded by enormous craters, subjected not only to an incessant air-raid of varying intensity, but to constant surprise attacks by professional killers, and without any protection against

flooding in times of heavy rain. No trees, no birds, no crops; no flowers except an occasional rash of wild poppies; no wild animals, except rats.

We soon learned to disregard whatever noise did not immediately concern us; for instance, the howitzer shells from some miles away, which went high over our heads with the roar of an express train, towards a distant railway, lorry park, or rival head battery. When German field guns opened a "range" "whizz-bang" fire, we had a second or two to drop on our faces. Heavier stuff allowed us more time for evasive action. Some dugouts were supposedly shell-proof. Casualties were whizzed off the trench with a sharp crack, or pinged against the barbed wire, entanglements, but a sharp-shooting sniper was another matter: he had to be located and killed, as a machine-gun had to be located and knocked out.

Sentries watched the German lines through box-periscopes, but rarely saw any sign of Fritz's presence, except wood-smoke around dinner time. Our ears were alert, even during shell-barrages, for the muffled "plop" of a rifle-granade being fired. We would look up, spot the air, calculate its trajectory, then skip behind the appropriate traverse. The same with the gas-granules. We did not try to describe an intense bombardment by guns of all calibres. We staggered about drunkenly in the heavy wreckage of our lines, unable to comprehend except by signs and grins.

Trench Noises

Other familiar trench noises were the hammer, scrape and clatter of working-parties, squeak of rats, rattle of dixie lids, mouth-organ music, groans, laughter, ribald talk, the shrill cry of "Stretcher-bearers!" often followed by "old Bill!" all right, the poor bastards, and the steady, low, sunrise alarm: "Stand to! Stand to!"

The familiar trench smell of 1915-17 still haunts my nostrils: compounded mainly of stagnant mud, urine, buckets, chloride of lime, unburied or half-buried corpses, rotting sandbags, stale human sweat, fumes of cordite and iodine, sometimes sweetened by cigarette smoke and the scent of bacon (broken over wood fires broken ammunition boxes); sometimes made sinister by the lingering odour of poison gas.

For rations we got bully-beef, large, thick, square, tasteless ration-biscuits (often used for fuel), plum-and-apple jam ("when the hell will it be strawberry?"), tinned butter, strong tea with condensed milk. Sometimes, for a treat, fresh bread, a loaf to four men, hauled up in muddy sandbags. At morning stand-to, a tot of rum for each man went into the teadixie. When we trudged back for an occasional spell to reserve billets, harners or cinders in some village two or three miles behind the line, where civilians still hung on, the men would buy cheap "bling" confection, and "Bombardier Fritz" (pommes de terre frits).

On weekly pay-days a private received a pale-blue five-franc note, then worth four shillings, but his was modest, and he saved the rest of his pay — which varied from three shillings to six shillings — for when he went on leave or, with luck, "got a blighty one." "Blighty" came from the Hindustani word bilayati, "foreign" — hence "Tag."

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MATI KLARWEIN: Portrait of Robert Graves (1908). This young (38) Israeli artist is the son of Jerusalem architect Joseph Klarwein, and is at present working in Majara, where Graves has made his home. The portrait is done in oils over tempera underpainting.

longed to the trenches, we and our friends, come what might; the only honourable release was either death or a Blighty one.

In World War I a great deal of heroism and uncommunicable horror separated the trench soldier from the civilian. In World War II no such gulf existed; conscription had placed everyone on an equal footing. Little virtue could be attached to the wearing of uniform, especially in the long pause between Dunkirk and the invasion of France, when civilians worked harder than most soldiers, faced more responsibilities and worries, ate worse, slept worse, and in heavily blitzed industrial areas of seaports suffered hideous casualties. Besides, a majority of the older men were veterans of World War I, who tended to draw unattering comparisons between the pampered present-day soldier and themselves.

Lurking Death

I still sometimes revisit the original trenches in nightmare; we all do. They gave us an absolute zero of discomfort against which to measure all subsequent experiences, and made us well conscious of our own mortality. Death lurked around every traverse, killing our best friends with monotonous spite. We were spared, but why? Certainly not because of our virtues.

Though confirmed cynics, we are still grateful for this new lease of life, and live it to the full: above all, I think, we rejoice in the company of women. The real ordinariness of trench warfare lay in its being a sort of prolonged stag-party, without tabloids, napkins, finger-bowls, floral decorations, some cooking or careless laughter. We fed like pigs, we stunk like pigs, and we shared our hard, narrow beds only with loaded rifles.

Robert Graves, November 1952 (Copyright © 1952, Observer, London).

Newcomers Find Homes But No Work at Kiryat Gat

By PHILIP GILLON

OUR difficulty is that we can't eat walls," says Shlomo Moshe, a 23-year-old immigrant from Transylvania, looking disparagingly around the really solid three-room flat allocated to him by the Jewish Agency. Complete with conveniences, facilities and furniture, the apartment is as good as any built in the country under the "Savings for Homes" Plan. Moshe, who was a driver in the "old country," has already obtained his Israeli licence although he has only been here three weeks. However, he has not yet found a job in his line and his prospects of getting one in work-short Kiryat Gat are bleak unless he is lucky.

The same expression about the impossibility of eating walls was made by several other new immigrants; they are coming to Kiryat Gat at the rate of 100 families a month. The wife of Leib, Minister of Bukovina, who is a rosy and plump matron, says that her husband is a butcher and that he can get work in Rishon le-Zion, but that the labour exchange there will not agree to his doing so. How is the family going to live?

Another woman reports that her 33-year-old husband cannot possibly go on working on afforestation projects for the Jewish National Fund.

Excellent Accommodations

This is the dilemma of Kiryat Gat. The town has excellent accommodation available for 700 families — so excellent that earlier arrivals are grumbling. Two years ago immigrants from North Africa who were still in shacks objected to newly-arrived Poles going into the single-room Californian-type housing: now the Poles object to the Rumanians in turn getting better housing than they did.

Naturally most of the new immigrants were engaged in Rumania in occupations that will not serve them in Israel, especially in the development areas. "Most of them seem to have been furriers," says one man working among them. Another settler is a linotype operator with an excellent command of the Rumanian language; it seems probable that some years will elapse before Kiryat Gat has its own Rumanian printing press. He is to be sent to an Ulpan.

Even without the new immigrants the town at the moment faces chronic unemployment problems. Of 1,400 families, 800 are in permanent jobs; the rest rely on relief work offered by the Jewish National Fund and the Government, with one burst of intense activity in the cotton-picking season. If Kiryat Gat is to absorb 700 new families from Rumania — and if they are to stay in the

town — the industrial development must be speeded up. Otherwise they will do what the Poles did: the more skilled and better qualified will migrate to the cities, leaving behind them the social cases and hard-to-employ. Some years ago the Government and the Agency hit on the plan of concentrating new housing in "development areas" and of taking immigrants straight "From Ship to Village." This worked well enough with people who have few skills, but it will only succeed with the more advanced of the new European immigrants if they are given opportunities commensurate with their abilities. There are numerous socialism-in-the-Negre which have only a handful of residents because of newcomers headed for points North. Since Israel, as a democracy, cannot use compulsion, she has to persuade people that they can find a happy life in the South. The rate of diversion of industry must match the influx of immigration.

The development of new towns and villages, south of a line from Ashdod to Be'er Sheva, is vitally essential for Israel: the "Town to Village" plan is the only way in which it can be achieved. But it is folly to believe that the newcomers will remain where they are placed just because of the excellence of the accommodation; they will rather live in slums where they can creep into the crevices of the economic life of the cities.

READERS' LETTERS

Thanks to Policeman

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — From time to time we read nice things about high ranking Police officers. Please allow us the courtesy of your paper to praise and express our best thanks to a man in the ranks.

When our child suddenly refused to go to the kindergarten, we discovered that she had been threatened with the Police by one of the children. On the advice of our family doctor, we turned to the Police. Sami Yitzhak Eisenmann offered his help, came to our home many times in his off-duty hours, made friends with our girl and took her and his whole kindergarten — on his own initiative — to the Police barracks, showing them the horses and dogs and getting them to meet the men, whom he carefully prepared for the visit. As far as our child's trouble was concerned the experiment was a complete success.

This, for once, proves that there are in our Police Force men who are not only equal to but even surpass the proverbial English Bobby. Mr. Eisenmann is a man with a thorough education and sterling qualities, and we should like to hope that there



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Appeal in Technion Dispute

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Appeal in Technion Dispute

CALLING for the immediate resumption of classes at the Technion, Lamerhav (Ahud Ha'avoda) writes that everyone is aware of the financial straits in which our institutions of learning find themselves and how difficult it is for penniless students to finance their education. Davar (Histadrut) also writes that both parties, the Technion and the students, have a case. Applauding the Cabinet's approval of proposals to end the dispute, it asks why such an initiative was not taken before the strike broke out.

Our farm policy has been ineffective for the past ten years because we wanted to solve all the problems at

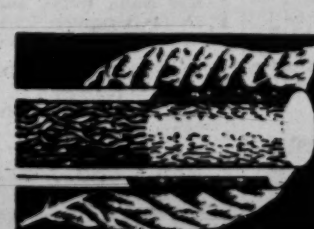
the same time and spread assistance too thinly, creating a class of disgruntled but inefficient farmers instead of a sound agriculture, writes Haaretz (non-party). Al Hamishmar (Mapam), referring to the case of Aharon Cohen, condemns both the tendency to blame an entire group for an individual's actions and the practice of piloring the individual before his guilt is proved and even before the charges against him have been made public. Adding that Mr. Cohen has not even been properly charged, the paper writes that all this is invidious, striking indiscriminately at everyone and undermining the very foundations of the State.

Kol Haam (Communist), which sees in the Prime Minister's statement praising Mapam a pious attempt to coerce it into continuing the labour front negotiations, accuses "Lamerhav" of defamation. It recalls how the Communists opposed the passage of the State Security Law under which Cohen is now being held, warning that no one could tell who would be the first victim. Mapam did not appreciate this at the time.

Haaboker (General Zionists) accepts the unreserved Mapam statement that it will not shield a faltering member, for no party or collective body is immune against the possibility of one of its members committing a fault. The authorities are to blame for having kept the matter a secret. Hamodia (World Aguda) thinks it desirable, if and when the hearing is concluded, to set up a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry to determine "what were the channels through which Aharon Cohen of Kibbutz Shazar Hamashkin got his information" and how careful we are in ensuring secrecy.

Herut holds that Moshe Dayan, as a civilian, has perfect right to dabble in politics, but takes him to task for declaring that "it will not be good for the State if Mapam loses the coming elections" and, in the same breath, that he is not electioneering.

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